

Translation



The following document is the 2017 budget for the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), a ministry-level PRC government agency. The NDRC has very broad economic powers that include formulating national economic development plans, devising macroeconomic policy, and setting prices for certain commodities.

Title

National Development and Reform Commission Budget (2017)
国家发展改革委部门预算（2017年）

Author

PRC National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC; 国家发展和改革委员会; 国家发展改革委; 国家发改委)

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Translator

Etcetera Language Group, Inc.

Editor

Ben Murphy, CSET Translation Lead

National Development and Reform Commission Budget (2017)



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Part 1: Commission Overview

National Development and Reform Commission 2017 Budget ⇒ Commission's General Situation

1. Primary Responsibilities

In accordance with the *Plan for Institutional Reform and Functional Transformation of the State Council* (《国务院机构改革和职能转变方案》) and the *Notice of the Central Editing Office on the Relevant Duties and Institutional Adjustments of the National Development and Reform Commission* (《中央编办关于国家发展和改革委员会有关职责和机构编制调整的通知》) (Office of the Central Institutional Organization Commission Decree No. [2013] 144) and upon the basis of the *Provisions on the Main Functions, Internal Bodies and Staffing of the National Development and Reform Commission* (《国家发展和改革委员会主要职责内设机构和人员编制规定》) (General Office of the State Council Decree No. [2008] 102) and the responses concerning the responsibilities of and organizational adjustments for the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) as issued by the Office of the Central Institutional Organization Commission (中央编办) since 2008, the NDRC's primary responsibilities are as follows:

(1) To formulate and organize the implementation of national economic and social development strategies, medium and long-term plans, and annual plans. To coordinate the overall planning of economic and social development, national major functional zone planning and special planning, and regional planning and local planning, and to improve the construction of the national planning system. To be responsible for the establishment and management of national-level special plans and regional plans, to be responsible for countersigning or jointly reporting plans that need to be submitted to the State Council for approval, and to be responsible for linking up plans that require central government investment with major projects. To coordinate overall issues, to establish and improve the scientific formulation, effective implementation, timely evaluation, and dynamic adjustment of the institutional mechanisms of national development strategic plans, and to strengthen the restraining and channeling role of national development strategic plans.

(2) To comprehensively coordinate macroeconomic policies, work with relevant ministries to improve macroeconomic regulations and coordination mechanisms, promote the institutionalization of the formulation of macroeconomic regulation targets and the use of policy tools, improve the quality of discretionary financial policy (相机抉择), and enhance forward-looking, pertinent, and synergistic approaches. To coordinate economic and social development, study and judge economic development trends, propose targets and policies for national economic development, overall price level regulations, and optimized major economic structures, to suggest comprehensive uses for various economic methods and policies, and, as entrusted by the State Council, to submit reports on national economic and social development plans to the National People's Congress (NPC).

(3) To be responsible for monitoring macroeconomic and social development trends, to assume responsibility for forecasting, early warning, and information guidance, to study important issues such as macroeconomic operations, overall balances, national economic security and overall industrial security, to put forward macro-control policy recommendations, be

responsible for coordinating and solving major problems in economic operations, regulate economic operations, and be responsible for organizing emergency dispatch and transportation coordination of important materials.

(4) To be responsible for summarizing the overall fiscal and financial operation of social funding,¹ to study and judge relevant trends, to participate in the formulation of fiscal, monetary, and land policies, and to formulate and organize the implementation of pricing policies. To comprehensively analyze the implementation effects of fiscal, financial, and land policies and supervise and inspect the implementation of pricing policies. To organize the formulation of policies and measures to promote the development of equity investment and be responsible for the supervision, management, development, and system construction of venture capital and industrial investment funds and their management institutions. To work with relevant ministries to promote the construction of the social credit system and take responsibility for the Inter-Ministerial Joint Conference on Construction of the Social Credit System. To be responsible for deepening price reforms, to improve price formation mechanisms, to improve mechanisms that support price reforms, and to guarantee the livelihoods of low-income groups; to promptly revise and reduce government pricing catalogs, gradually reduce the scope of government pricing, be responsible for organizing the formulation and adjustment of a few important commodity prices and important fee standards managed by the state, and to investigate and deal with price violations and price monopolies in accordance with the law. To be responsible for overall controls, structural optimizations, and monitoring of full-scale foreign debt, and to promote the balance of international payments.

(5) To assume responsibility for guiding the promotion and comprehensive coordination of economic structural reform, to study the major issues of economic system reform and opening up, to organize the formulation of comprehensive economic system reform plans, to coordinate relevant special economic system reform plans, to work with relevant ministries to properly link up important special economic system reforms, and to guide the work of pilot economic reforms and reform pilot zones.

(6) To assume responsibility for the comprehensive management of fixed asset investments, to formulate control objectives, policies, and measures for the overall scale of fixed asset investments and the investment structure of the whole of society, to be responsible for the planning of major construction projects and the layout of productive forces (生产力), and to converge and balance special planning that requires central government investment and major construction project arrangements. To work with relevant ministries to formulate a catalog of government investment project approvals and a catalog of investment projects approved by the government and to clarify the scope, standards, and procedures of investment approval, acceptance, and review. To arrange central government fiscal construction funds, to examine, approve, and review major construction projects that are cross-regional, cross-industry, or cross-field and that involve comprehensive balances and major distributions in accordance with the authority prescribed by the State Council, and to approve and review major foreign investment projects and major overseas investment projects. To assume primary responsibility for the

¹ Translator's note: The Chinese term 社会资金, translated literally as "social funding," and its synonyms 社会资本 "social capital" and 社会投资 "social investment," refer to any source of funding outside of government budget outlays. These terms encompass investment by private individuals and private institutions. However, investment from state-funded entities such as state-owned enterprises (SOEs), including state-run banks, also falls under the umbrella of "social funding."

security review of foreign investments and to propose a catalog of security-involved reviews. To work with the Ministry of Commerce to draw up a catalog for guidance on industries with foreign investment. To guide and supervise the use of foreign loan construction funds, guide the direction of private investment (民间投资), and study and put forward goals and policies for strategies, plans, overall balances and structural optimization for the utilization of foreign capital and overseas investment. To guide and coordinate international cooperation in major projects in the fields of minerals, energy, resources, etc. To take the lead in organizing the preparation of post-disaster recovery and reconstruction plans for major natural disasters and to coordinate on relevant major issues. To organize and carry out inspections of major construction projects. To guide the development of the project consulting industry.

(7) To promote the strategic adjustment of the economic structure. To organize the formulation of comprehensive industrial policies, be responsible for coordinating on major issues in the development of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries and linking and balancing relevant development plans and major policies, and to properly connect and balance national economic and social development plans and programs. To coordinate on major issues of agricultural and rural economic and social development. To work with relevant ministries to formulate service industry development strategies and major policies, formulate development strategies and plans for the modern logistics industry, organize the formulation of strategies, plans, and major policies for the development of high-tech industries and industrial technological progress, and coordinate and promote the development of strategic emerging industries. To coordinate on and address major problems in the promotion and application of important technology and machinery.

(8) To be responsible for the overall planning and promotion of the coordinated development of urban and rural areas, the development of urbanization, the implementation of overall regional development strategies, major functional zone strategy, urbanization strategies and major policies, and the improvement of spatial planning systems. To assume responsibility for organizing and compiling plans for major functional zones, urbanization plans, regional plans, and plans for inter-provincial urban agglomerations, and for coordinating implementation and monitoring and evaluation, to organize the formulation of strategies, plans, and major policies for the development of the western region, the revitalization of the northeast and other old industrial bases, the promotion of the rise of the central region, and the support of the eastern region's development, to organize the formulation of major policies to promote industrial transfers and conversions, and to be responsible for overall coordination of regional cooperation.

(9) To assume responsibility for the balance of important commodities and macro-controls, to prepare and supervise the implementation of the overall import and export plans for important agricultural products, industrial products, and raw materials, to adjust overall import and export plans according to economic operations, to formulate national strategic material reserve plans, to be responsible for organizing the storage, utilization, rotation, and management of national strategic materials, and to manage the national grain, cotton, and sugar reserves in conjunction with relevant ministries.

(10) To be responsible for policy links between social development and national economic development, to organize the formulation of social development strategies, overall plans, and annual plans, to formulate population development strategies, plans, and population policies, to participate in the formulation of development policies for S&T, education, culture, health, and civil affairs, to coordinate and advance the construction of the basic public service

system and the reform of the income distribution system, to research and put forward policy recommendations to promote employment and improve the coordinated development of social security and the economy, and to coordinate on major issues and policies in the development and reform of social undertakings.

(11) To be responsible for researching and putting forward recommendations for overall energy consumption control targets and to take the lead in formulating and organizing implementation of work plans for overall energy consumption controls. To promote the sustainable development strategy, to be responsible for the comprehensive coordination of energy conservation and emission reduction, to organize the formulation of and coordinate implementation of plans and policies for the development of a circular economy, energy and resource conservation, and comprehensive utilization (综合利用) for all of society, to participate in the preparation of ecological construction and environmental protection plans, to coordinate on major issues of ecological construction, energy resource conservation, and comprehensive utilization, to propose policy measures to establish and improve ecological compensation mechanisms, and to comprehensively coordinate on work related to the promotion of environmentally friendly industries and cleaner production. To work with industrial associations to formulate draft laws, regulations, and policies for energy conservation assessment and the review of fixed asset investment projects, to formulate unified systems, norms, and procedures, to establish and improve third-party assessment mechanisms, and to promote the development and standardization of third-party assessment agencies. To issue energy conservation review opinions on fixed asset investment projects accepted and approved by the State Council and its relevant ministries.

(12) To organize the formulation of major strategies, plans, and policies for addressing climate change, lead the organization of and participate in international climate change negotiations with relevant ministries, and be responsible for the country's implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

(13) To draft relevant legislation on national economic and social development and economic system reform and opening up and to formulate ministry regulations. To guide and coordinate national bidding work in accordance with regulations and take the lead in the integration and establishment of a unified and standardized public resource trading platform.

(14) To study and formulate strategies and plans for the coordinated development of economic construction and national defense construction and to coordinate on major relevant issues. To organize the preparation of national economic mobilization plans and programs and organize the implementation of relevant work on national economic mobilization.

(15) To undertake the specific work of the National Defense Mobilization Commission (国家国防动员委员会) and the State Council Leading Group for the Development of the Western Region (国务院西部地区开发领导小组), the State Council Leading Group for the Rejuvenation of the Northeast and Other Old Industrial Bases (国务院振兴东北地区等老工业基地领导小组), and the State Leading Group for the Response to Climate Change and for Energy Conservation and Emissions Reduction Work (国家应对气候变化及节能减排工作领导小组).

(16) According to the deployments of the Party Central Committee and the State Council, to deepen supply-side structural reforms, promote the implementation of the "three major

strategies" of the "Belt and Road,"² the integrated development of Beijing and Tianjin Municipalities and Hebei province, and the development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt, and implement key tasks such as the "three reduces, one lower, and one fix",³ "popular entrepreneurship and mass innovation" (“双创”), new urbanization, and international cooperation on production capacity and equipment manufacturing.

(17) To perform other tasks assigned by the Party Central Committee and the State Council.

2. Scope of Budget Reporting

In accordance with the relevant provisions of budget management and the principles of comprehensive budgeting, the revenue and expenditures included within the scope of NDRC's budget in 2017 include:

(1) All revenue and expenditures of administrative units: Administrative units (行政单位) include the NDRC itself and its Bureau of Retired Cadres.

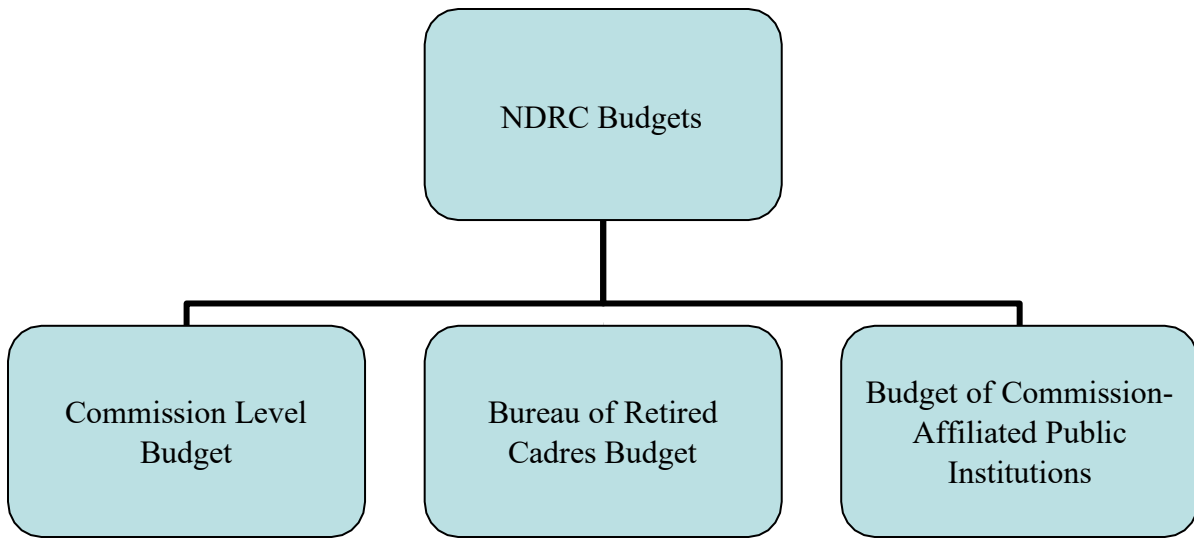
(2) All revenue and expenditures of public institutions: Public institutions⁴ include 19 public institutions that receive government fiscal subsidies and manage their own expenditures, including the NDRC Institute of Macroeconomic Research, the NDRC Investment Project Evaluation Center, the China Society of Economic Reform, the National Energy Conservation Center, and the National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation.

3. Commission Budgetary Unit Composition

² Translator's note: The "Belt and Road" (“一带一路”) refers to the Silk Road Economic Belt (丝绸之路经济带) and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (21世纪海上丝绸之路).

³ Translator's note: The "three reduces, one lower, and one fix" (“三去一降一补”) refers to reducing production capacity, reducing inventory, reducing leverage, lowering costs, and fixing deficiencies (去产能、去库存、去杠杆、降成本、补短板). This formulation emerged at the Party's Central Economic Work Conference in December 2015.

⁴ Translator's note: "Public institutions" (事业单位) are organizations created and led by PRC government departments that provide social services. Unlike state-owned enterprises (SOEs), public institutions do not create material products and do not generate income. Public institutions are not considered government agencies, and their employees are not civil servants. Most public institutions are fully or partially government-funded, but some fully privately funded (but still government-led) public institutions exist. Public institutions typically provide services in areas such as education, science and technology, culture, health, and sanitation.



Budgetary units included within the scope of the NDRC's 2017 budget reporting are shown in the table below:

No.	Unit Name
1	National Development and Reform Commission
2	NDRC Bureau of Retired Cadres
3	NDRC Institute of Macroeconomic Research (宏观经济研究院)
4	NDRC Institute of Economic Structure and Management (经济体制与管理研究所)
5	China Society of Economic Reform (中国经济体制改革研究会)
6	NDRC Internal Service Center (机关服务中心)
7	NDRC Infrastructure and Property Management Center (基建物业管理中心)
8	NDRC Training Center (培训中心)
9	NDRC Price Authentication Center (价格认证中心)
10	NDRC National Defense Mobilization Research and Development Center (国防动员研究发展中心)
11	NDRC National Investment Project Evaluation Center (国家投资项目评审中心)
12	NDRC Price Monitoring Center (价格监测中心)
13	NDRC International Cooperation Center (国际合作中心)
14	NDRC City and Small Town Reform and Development Center (城市和小城镇改革发展中心)
15	NDRC Drug Price Review Center (药品价格评审中心)
16	National Energy Conservation Center (国家节能中心)
17	National Center for Climate Change Strategy and International Cooperation (国家应对气候变化战略研究和国际合作中心)
18	China Association of Plant Engineering (中国设备管理协会)
19	China Communications and Transportation Association (中国交通运输协会)
20	NDRC Retired Cadre Activity Center (离退休干部活动中心)
21	NDRC Open Consultation Center (对外开放咨询中心)

Part 2: NDRC 2017 Budget

NDRC 2017 Budget ⇨ Budget Schedules

Commission Disclosures Schedule 1

1. Summary of Government Fiscal Allocation Revenue and Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Revenue		Expenditures	
Item	Budgeted amount	Item	Budgeted amount
1. Current year revenue	98947.60	1. Current year expenditures	131405.82
(1) General public budget allocations	98947.60	(1) General public services expenditures	60589.71
(2) Government fund budget allocations		(2) Diplomatic expenditures	32609.64
		(3) S&T expenditures	14429.17
2. Balance carried forward from previous year	32458.22	(4) Social security and employment expenditures	19236.14
(1) General public budget allocations	32458.22	(5) Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures	1000.10
(2) Government fund budget allocations		(6) Housing assurance expenditures	3541.06
		2. Balance carried over to following year	
Total revenue	131405.82	Total expenditures	131405.82

Commission Disclosures Schedule 2

2. General Public Budget Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Functional classification item		2016 actual amount		2017 budgeted amount				2017 to 2016 YoY Comparison		2017 to 2016 YoY Comparison (excluding NDRC infrastructure construction)	
Item code	Item name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) infrastructure	Initial Annual Budget			Budgeted amount after deducting NDRC infrastructure	Increase amount	Increase %	Increase amount	Increase %
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
201	General public services expenditures	56285.40	51688.40	49568.84	19920.72	29648.12	48328.84	-6716.56	-11.93%	-3359.56	-6.50%
20104	Development and reform affairs	56135.40	51538.40	49288.84	19920.72	29368.12	48328.84	-6846.56	-12.20%	-3209.56	-6.23%

2. General Public Budget Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Functional classification item		2016 actual amount		2017 budgeted amount				2017 to 2016 YoY Comparison		2017 to 2016 YoY Comparison (excluding NDRC infrastructure construction)	
Item code	Item name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) infrastructure	Initial Annual Budget			Budgeted amount after deducting NDRC infrastructure	Increase amount	Increase %	Increase amount	Increase %
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
2010401	Administrative operations	17484.89	17484.89	17285.62	17285.62		17285.62	-199.27	-1.14%	-199.27	-1.14%
2010402	General administrative management	4543.98	4543.98	7138.46		7138.46	7138.46	2594.48	57.10%	2594.48	57.10%
2010403	Internal services	747.15	747.15	711.22	711.22		711.22	-35.93	-4.81%	-35.93	-4.81%
2010404	Strategy planning and implementation	13395.83	13395.83	13010.51		13010.51	13010.51	-385.32	-2.88%	-385.32	-2.88%
2010408	Price management	7262.40	7262.40	3613.83		3613.83	3613.83	-3648.57	-50.24%	-3648.57	-50.24%
2010409	Climate change management affairs	3560.54	3560.54	3240.92		3240.92	3240.92	-319.62	-8.98%	-319.62	-8.98%
2010450	Operations	1863.21	1863.21	1923.88	1923.88		1923.88	60.67	3.26%	60.67	3.26%
2010499	Other development and reform affairs expenditures	7277.40	2680.40	2364.40		2364.40	1404.40	-4913.00	-67.51%	-1276.00	-47.60%
20111	Discipline inspection and supervision	150.00	150.00	280.00		280.00		130.00	86.67%	-150.00	100.00%
2011105	Institutions abroad			280.00		280.00		280.00	100.00%		100.00%
2011199	Other discipline inspection and supervision expenditures	150.00	150.00					-150.00	100.00%	-150.00	100.00%
202	Diplomatic expenditures	16207.90	16207.90	17450.88		17450.88	17450.88	1242.98	7.67%	1242.98	7.67%
20203	Foreign aid	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00		15000.00	15000.00				
2020302	Foreign general material assistance	15000.00	15000.00	15000.00		15000.00	15000.00				
20204	International organizations	1147.90	1147.90	2450.88		2450.88	2450.88	1302.98	113.51%	1302.98	113.51%
2020401	International organization dues	1087.10	1087.10	2402.12		2402.12	2402.12	1315.02	120.97%	1315.02	100.00%
2020402	Donations to international organizations	60.80	60.80	48.76		48.76	48.76	-12.04	-19.80%	-12.04	-19.80%
20299	Other diplomatic expenditures	60.00	60.00					-60.00	100.00%	-60.00	100.00%
2029901	Other diplomatic expenditures	60.00	60.00					-60.00	100.00%	-60.00	100.00%
206	S&T expenditures	12875.65	12875.65	12384.95	9828.45	2556.50	12384.95	-490.70	-3.81%	-490.70	-3.81%
20603	Applied research	12525.65	12525.65	12334.95	9828.45	2506.50	12334.95	-190.70	-1.52%	-190.70	-1.52%
2060301	Institutional operations (机构运行)	9105.15	9105.15	9828.45	9828.45		9828.45	723.30	7.94%	723.30	7.94%
2060302	Public welfare research	3305.00	3305.00	2391.00		2391.00	2391.00	-914.00	-27.66%	-914.00	-27.66%
2060399	Other applied research expenditures	115.50	115.50	115.50		115.50	115.50				

2. General Public Budget Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Functional classification item		2016 actual amount		2017 budgeted amount				2017 to 2016 YoY Comparison		2017 to 2016 YoY Comparison (excluding NDRC infrastructure construction)	
Item code	Item name	Actual amount	Actual amount after deducting National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) infrastructure	Initial Annual Budget			Budgeted amount after deducting NDRC infrastructure	Increase amount	Increase %	Increase amount	Increase %
				Subtotal	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures					
20605	S&T prerequisites and services (科技条件与服务)	350.00	350.00	50.00		50.00	50.00	-300.00	-85.71%	-300.00	-85.71%
2060503	S&T prerequisite special projects	350.00	350.00	50.00		50.00	50.00	-300.00	-85.71%	-300.00	-85.71%
208	Social security and employment expenditures	14830.92	14830.92	15066.93	15066.93		15066.93	236.01	1.59%	236.01	1.59%
20805	Administrative unit and public institution (行政事业单位) pensions	14830.92	14830.92	15066.93	15066.93		15066.93	236.01	1.59%	236.01	1.59%
2080501	Retirement from centrally managed administrative units (归口管理的行政单位)	12394.48	12394.48	12682.05	12682.05		12682.05	287.57	2.32%	287.57	2.32%
2080502	Retirement from public institutions	864.63	864.63	864.60	864.60		864.60	-0.03	0.00%	-0.03	0.00%
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	1389.56	1389.56	1343.88	1343.88		1343.88	-45.68	-3.29%	-45.68	-3.29%
2080504	Retirement from non-centrally managed administrative units (未归口管理的行政单位)	182.25	182.25	176.40	176.40		176.40	-5.85	-3.21%	-5.85	-3.21%
211	Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures	1360.00	1360.00	1000.00		1000.00	1000.00	-360.00	-26.47%	-360.00	-26.47%
21110	Energy conservation and use	1060.00	1060.00	700.00		700.00	700.00	-360.00	-33.96%	-360.00	-33.96%
2111001	Energy conservation and use	1060.00	1060.00	700.00		700.00	700.00	-360.00	-33.96%	-360.00	-33.96%
21113	Circular economy	300.00	300.00	300.00		300.00	300.00				
2111301	Circular economy	300.00	300.00	300.00		300.00	300.00				
221	Housing assurance expenditures	3312.00	3312.00	3476.00	3476.00		3476.00	164.00	4.95%	164.00	4.95%
22102	Housing reform expenditures	3312.00	3312.00	3476.00	3476.00		3476.00	164.00	4.95%	164.00	4.95%
2210201	Housing provident fund	2510.00	2510.00	2615.00	2615.00		2615.00	105.00	4.18%	105.00	4.18%
2210202	Rent subsidies	430.00	430.00	417.00	417.00		417.00	-13.00	-3.02%	-13.00	-3.02%
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	372.00	372.00	444.00	444.00		444.00	72.00	19.35%	72.00	19.35%
	Total	104871.87	100274.87	98947.60	48292.10	50655.50	97707.60	-5924.27	-5.65%	-2567.27	-2.56%

3. General Public Budget Basic Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Economic classification items		2017 Basic Expenditures		
Account code	Account name	Total	Personnel expenses	Public expenses
301	Salary and benefits expenditures	14906.02	14906.02	
30101	Basic salaries	7508.70	7508.70	
30102	Subsidies and allowances	6926.79	6926.79	
30103	Bonuses	110.70	110.70	
30104	Social security contributions	188.80	188.80	
30106	Meal allowances	40.20	40.20	
30107	Performance pay	36.51	36.51	
30108	Basic pension insurance contributions for the staff of agencies and public institutions (机关事业单位)	75.62	75.62	
30109	Occupational annuity contributions	8.50	8.50	
30199	Other salary and benefits expenditures	10.20	10.20	
302	Goods and services expenditures	11576.55		11576.55
30201	Office expenses	551.34		551.34
30202	Printing expenses	789.26		789.26
30203	Consulting fees	108.14		108.14
30204	Service charges	8.65		8.65
30205	Water fees	107.80		107.80
30206	Electricity fees	637.81		637.81
30207	Postage and cable fees	753.70		753.70
30208	Heating expenses	464.90		464.90
30209	Property management fees	1222.38		1222.38
30211	Travel expenses	1566.64		1566.64
30213	Repair and maintenance costs	827.70		827.70
30214	Rental fees	94.00		94.00
30215	Conference fees	893.05		893.05
30216	Training fees	182.73		182.73
30217	Official reception expenses	97.43		97.43
30218	Special-use material costs	18.00		18.00
30226	Labor costs	326.50		326.50
30227	Commissioned business fees	45.00		45.00
30228	Trade union funds	362.74		362.74
30229	Welfare expenses	147.79		147.79
30231	Government vehicle operation and maintenance costs	390.77		390.77
30239	Other transportation expenses	1257.42		1257.42
30299	Other goods and services expenditures	722.80		722.80
303	Assistance for individuals and families	20907.77	20907.77	
30301	Pensions	4489.50	4489.50	
30302	Pensions ⁵	5638.64	5638.64	
30304	Survivors' benefits	735.00	735.00	
30305	Subsistence allowances	177.21	177.21	
30307	Medical expenses	367.74	367.74	
30309	Awards	0.42	0.42	
30311	Housing provident fund	2615.00	2615.00	
30312	Rent subsidies	417.00	417.00	
30313	Home purchase subsidies	444.00	444.00	
30314	Heating subsidies	512.13	512.13	
30315	Property service subsidies (业务服务补贴)	494.58	494.58	

⁵ Translator's note: China has two different systems for paying out retirement pensions to former government and Party employees, depending on whether said employees began their careers before or after the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Line item 30301, 离休费, refers to pensions paid to employees who began working before 1949 and have since retired. Line item 30302, 退休费, refers to pensions paid to employees who began working after 1949 and have since retired.

30399	Other expenditures on assistance for individuals and families	5016.55	5016.55	
310	Other capital expenditures	901.76		901.76
31002	Office equipment procurement	795.56		795.56
31007	Acquisition and upgrading of information networks and software	106.20		106.20
	Total	48292.10	35813.79	12478.31

Commission Disclosures Schedule 4

4. General Public Budget Expenditures for the “Three Public” Expenses⁶

Units: RMB 10,000

2016 budgeted amount						2016 actual budget amount						2017 budgeted amount					
Total	Expenses for official travel abroad	Government vehicle acquisition and operation costs			Official reception expenses	Total	Expenses for official travel abroad	Government vehicle acquisition and operation costs			Official reception expenses	Total	Expenses for official travel abroad	Government vehicle acquisition and operation costs			Official reception expenses
		Subtotal	Government vehicle acquisition	Government vehicle operation costs				Subtotal	Government vehicle acquisition	Government vehicle operation costs				Subtotal	Government vehicle acquisition	Government vehicle operation costs	
4396.88	3330.08	491.13		491.13	575.67	4396.88	3330.08	491.13		491.13	575.67	4329.31	3320.08	491.13		491.13	518.10

Commission Disclosures Schedule 5

5. Government Fund Budget Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Account code	Account name	Government Fund Budget Expenditures		
		Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures
	Total			

In 2017, the NDRC did not use a government fund budget to allocate for arranged expenditures.

⁶ Translator's note: The "three public" expenses (“三公” 经费) refer to spending on (1) foreign travel, (2) cars and chauffeurs, and (3) official receptions. PRC central government and Party Central Committee agencies have been required to publicly disclose their annual spending on these categories—the most visible examples of corruption and waste of public funds, when abused—since 2011.

6. Summary of Commission Revenue and Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Revenue		Expenditures	
Item	Budgeted amount	Item	Budgeted amount
1. General public budget allocations	98947.60	1. General public services expenditures	104886.15
2. Government fund budget allocation		2. Diplomatic expenditures	32609.64
3. Business revenue (事业收入)	41732.75	3. S&T expenditures	42197.10
4. Public institution operating revenue	20121.00	4. Social security and employment expenditures	19865.12
5. Other revenue	7003.55	5. Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures	1000.10
		6. Housing assurance expenditures	5269.95
Total current year revenue	167804.90	Total current year expenditures	205828.06
Work funds used to make up for shortfalls	4887.94	Balance carried over to following year	5323.00
Balance carried forward from previous year	38458.22		
Total revenue	211151.06	Total expenditures	211151.06

7. Summary of Commission Revenue

Units: RMB 10,000

Account		Total	Balance carried forward from previous year	General public budget allocations	Government fund budget allocations	Business revenue		Public institution operating revenue	Subsidy revenue from higher levels	Revenue from payments by lower-level units	Other revenue	Work funds used to make up for shortfalls
Account code	Account name					Amount	Incl.: Education revenue					
201	General public services expenditures	110209.15	17020.87	49568.84		16623.00		19700.00		1180.00	1708.50	4407.94
20104	Development and reform affairs	109788.02	16879.74	49288.84		16623.00		19700.00		1180.00	1708.50	4407.94
2010401	Administrative operations	17835.62	500.00	17285.62							50.00	
2010402	General administrative management	7884.72	746.26	7138.46								
2010403	Internal services	11947.63	31.35	711.22		5093.62				1180.00	538.00	4393.44
2010404	Strategy planning and implementation	16485.82	2675.31	13010.51		800.00						
2010408	Price management	4237.74	623.91	3613.83								
2010409	Climate change management affairs	13767.92	6727.00	3240.92		3800.00						
2010450	Operations	23025.53	22.27	1923.88		6929.38		13100.00			1035.50	14.50
2010499	Other development and reform affairs expenditures	14603.04	5553.64	2364.40				6600.00			85.00	
20111	Discipline inspection and supervision	421.13	141.13	280.00								
2011105	Institutions abroad	280.00		280.00								
2011199	Other discipline inspection and supervision expenditures	141.13	141.13									
202	Diplomatic expenditures	32609.64	15158.76	17450.88								
20203	Foreign aid	30000.00	15000.00	15000.00								
2020302	Foreign general material assistance	30000.00	15000.00	15000.00								
20204	International organizations	2534.86	83.98	2450.88								
2020401	International organization dues	2479.15	77.03	2402.12								
2020402	Donations to international organizations	55.71	6.95	48.76								
20299	Other diplomatic expenditures	74.78	74.78									
2029901	Other diplomatic expenditures	74.78	74.78									
206	S&T expenditures	42197.10	2044.22	12384.95		23826.23		421.00			3040.70	480.00
20603	Applied research	41930.10	1827.22	12334.95		23826.23		421.00			3040.70	480.00
2060301	Institutional operations (机构运行)	22493.48	392.58	9828.45		8330.75		421.00			3040.70	480.00
2060302	Public welfare research	3811.95	1420.95	2391.00								
2060399	Other applied research expenditures	15624.67	13.69	115.50		15495.48						
20605	S&T prerequisites and services	267.00	217.00	50.00								
2060503	S&T prerequisites special	267.00	217.00	50.00								

	projects											
208	Social security and employment expenditures	19865.12	4169.21	15066.93		626.98					2.00	
20805	Administrative unit and public institution pensions	19865.12	4169.21	15066.93		626.98					2.00	
2080501	Retirement from centrally managed administrative units	15573.00	2888.95	12682.05							2.00	
2080502	Retirement from public institutions	1538.45	46.87	864.60		626.98						
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	2577.27	1233.39	1343.88								
2080504	Retirement from non-centrally managed administrative units	176.40		176.40								
211	Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditure	1000.10	0.10	1000.00								
21110	Energy conservation and use	700.10	0.10	700.00								
2111001	Energy conservation and use	700.10	0.10	700.00								
21113	Circular economy	300.00		300.00								
2111301	Circular economy	300.00		300.00								
221	Housing assurance expenditures	5269.95	65.06	3476.00		656.54					1072.35	
22102	Housing reform expenditures	5269.95	65.06	3476.00		656.54					1072.35	
2210201	Housing provident fund	3293.25	30.75	2615.00		647.50						
2210202	Rent subsidies	457.35	33.31	417.00		7.04						
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	1519.35	1.00	444.00		2.00					1072.35	
	Total	211151.06	38458.22	98947.60		41732.75		20121.00		1180.00	5823.55	4887.94

8. Summary of Commission Expenditures

Units: RMB 10,000

Account code	Account name	Total	Basic expenditures	Project expenditures	Payments to higher authorities	Public institution operating expenses	Subsidies for Lower-level Units
201	General public services expenditures	104886.15	55770.78	44915.37		4100.00	100.00
20104	Development and reform affairs	104465.02	55770.78	44494.24		4100.00	100.00
2010401	Administrative operations	17835.62	17835.62				
2010402	General administrative management	7884.72		7884.72			
2010403	Internal services	11947.63	11847.63				100.00
2010404	Strategy planning and implementation	16485.82		16485.82			
2010408	Price management	4237.74		4237.74			
2010409	Climate change management affairs	8589.92	622.00	7967.92			
2010450	Operations	22880.53	18780.53			4100.00	
2010499	Other development and reform affairs expenditures	14603.04	6685.00	7918.04			
20111	Discipline inspection and supervision	421.13		421.13			
2011105	Institutions abroad	280.00		280.00			
2011199	Other discipline inspection and supervision expenditures	141.13		141.13			
202	Diplomatic expenditures	32609.64		32609.64			
20203	Foreign aid	30000.00		30000.00			
2020302	Foreign general material assistance	30000.00		30000.00			
20204	International organizations	2534.86		2534.86			
2020401	International organization dues	2479.15		2479.15			
2020402	Donations to international organizations	55.71		55.71			
20299	Other diplomatic expenditures	74.78		74.78			
2029901	Other diplomatic expenditures	74.78		74.78			
206	S&T expenditures	42197.10	22493.48	19703.62			
20603	Applied research	41930.10	22493.48	19436.62			
2060301	Institutional operations	22493.48	22493.48				
2060302	Public welfare research	3811.95		3811.95			
2060399	Other applied research expenditures	15624.67		15624.67			
20605	S&T prerequisites and services	267.00		267.00			
2060503	S&T prerequisites special projects	267.00		267.00			
208	Social security and employment expenditures	19865.12	19865.12				
20805	Administrative unit and public	19865.12	19865.12				

	institution pensions						
2080501	Retirement from centrally managed administrative units	15573.00	15573.00				
2080502	Retirement from public institutions	1538.45	1538.45				
2080503	Management institution for retired staff	2577.27	2577.27				
2080504	Retirement from non-centrally managed administrative units	176.40	176.40				
211	Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditure	1000.10		1000.10			
21110	Energy conservation and use	700.10		700.10			
2111001	Energy conservation and use	700.10		700.10			
21113	Circular economy	300.00		300.00			
2111301	Circular economy	300.00		300.00			
221	Housing assurance expenditures	5269.95	5269.95				
22102	Housing reform expenditures	5269.95	5269.95				
2210201	Housing provident fund	3293.25	3293.25				
2210202	Rent subsidies	457.35	457.35				
2210203	Home purchase subsidies	1519.35	1519.35				
	Total	205828.06	103399.33	98228.73		4100.00	100.00

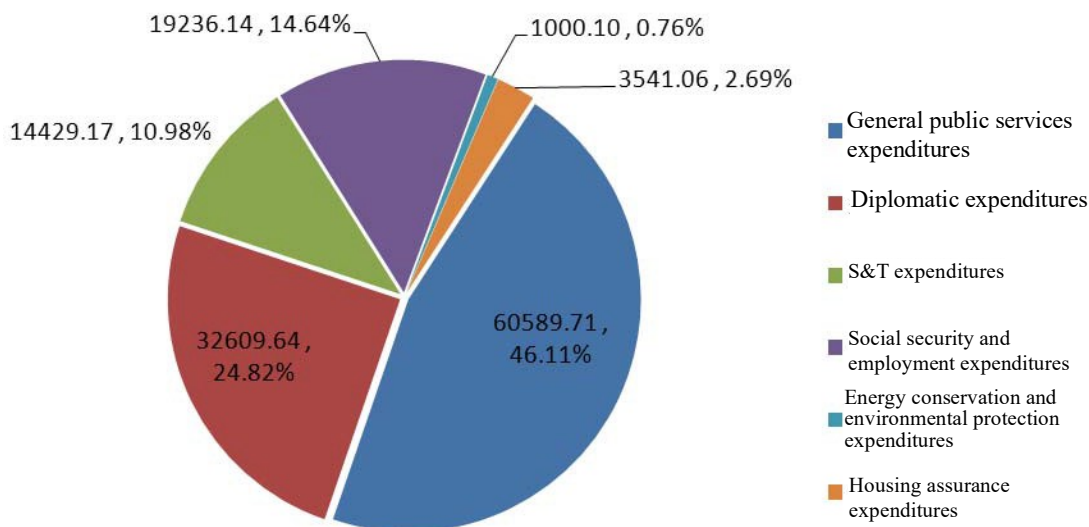
Part 3: Analysis of 2017 Commission Budget Data

NDRC 2017 Budget ⇌ Data Analysis

1. Description of 2017 Government Fiscal Allocation Revenue and Expenditure Budgets

NDRC's total government fiscal allocation revenue and expenditure budget for 2017 is RMB 1,314,058,200. Revenue includes a general public budget allocation of RMB 989,476,000 and RMB 324,582,200 carried forward from the previous year. Expenditures include: general public services expenditures of RMB 605,897,100, diplomatic expenditures of RMB 326,096,400, S&T expenditures of RMB 144,291,700, social security and employment expenditures of RMB 192,361,400, energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures of RMB 10,001,000, and housing assurance expenditures of RMB 35,410,600.

Government Fiscal Allocation Expenditures Budget Structure Chart



2. Description of 2017 General Public Budget Expenditures

The NDRC 2017 general public budget for expenditures is RMB 989,476,000, a decrease of RMB 59,242,700, or 5.65% from the amount executed in 2016. The specific arrangements are as follows:

(1) The early 2017 budget for general public service expenditures (type) development and reform affairs (sub-type) is RMB 492,888,400, a decrease of RMB 68,465,600, or 12.20%, from the amount executed in 2016. Excluding the capital construction expenditures arranged by the NDRC, the NDRC's early 2017 budget for **“development and reform affairs”** is RMB 483,288,400, a decrease of RMB 32,095,600, or 6.23%, from the amount executed in 2016.

a. The early 2017 budget for administrative operations (item) is RMB 172,856,200,

a decrease of RMB 1,992,700, or 1.14%, from the amount executed in 2016.

b. The early 2017 budget for general administrative management affairs (item) is RMB 71,384,600, an increase of RMB 25,944,800, or 57.10%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to an increase in expenses and expenditures to correspond to the increase in internal inspections and disciplinary review tasks.

c. The early 2017 budget for internal services (item) is RMB 7,112,200, a decrease of RMB 359,300, or 4.81%, from the amount executed in 2016.

d. The early 2017 budget for strategy planning and implementation (item) is RMB 130,105,100, a decrease of RMB 3,853,200, or 2.88%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to a decrease in expenditures for projects such as international cooperation mechanism (国际合作机制) building.

e. The early 2017 budget for price management (item) is RMB 36,138,300, a decrease of RMB 36,485,700, or 50.24%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to a decrease in expenditures for important commodity emergency price surveys and monitoring, drug price reviews, and cost surveys.

f. The early 2017 budget for climate change management affairs (item) is RMB 32,409,200, a decrease of RMB 3,196,200, or 8.98%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to a decrease in national climate change project expenditures.

g. The early 2017 budget for business operations (item) is RMB 19,238,800, an increase of RMB 606,700, or 3.26%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to an increase in the actual number of persons in public institutions under the NDRC.

(1) The early 2017 budget for other development and reform affairs expenditures (item) is RMB 23,644,000, a decrease of RMB 49,130,000, or 67.51%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to a decrease in NDRC-arranged basic construction project expenditures. Excluding the capital construction expenditures arranged by the NDRC, the NDRC's early 2017 budget for **"other development and reform affairs expenditures"** is RMB 14,044,000, a decrease of RMB 12,760,000, or 47.60%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to a decrease in expenditures for the maintenance and renovation of office areas arranged by the National Government Offices Administration.

(2) The early 2017 budget for general public services expenditures (type) discipline inspection and supervision (sub-type) is RMB 2,800,000, an increase of RMB 1,300,000, or 86.67%, from the amount executed in 2016. Of which:

a. The early 2017 budget for institutions abroad (item) is RMB 2,800,000, an increase of RMB 2,800,000, or 100%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due, first, to an increase in expenditures to correspond to comprehensive stationing reform whereby the number of supervision units increased from one to five, increasing the tasks of discipline inspection and supervision, and second, to the adjustment of accounts listed in related expenditures, where **"other discipline inspection and supervision affairs expenditures"** has been adjusted and listed under this account.

b. The early 2017 budget for other discipline inspection and supervision expenditures (item) is RMB 0, a decrease of RMB 1.5 million, or 100%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to an adjustment of the accounts listed in the related

expenditures, where this account has been adjusted and transferred to “institutions abroad.”

(3) The early 2017 budget for diplomatic expenditures (type) foreign aid (sub-type) foreign general material assistance (item) is RMB 150,000,000, which is the same as the amount executed in 2016.

(4) The early 2017 budget for diplomatic expenditures (type) international organizations (sub-type) is RMB 24,508,800, an increase of RMB 13,029,800, or 113.51%, from the amount executed in 2016. Of which:

a. The early 2017 budget for international organization dues (item) is RMB 24,021,200, an increase of RMB 13,150,200, or 120.97%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to an increase in dues to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol in accordance with the stipulations of the international organizations' charters.

b. The early 2017 budget for donations to international organizations (item) is RMB 487,600, a decrease of RMB 120,400, or 19.80%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to a one-time decrease in donations.

(5) The early 2017 budget for diplomatic expenditures (type) other diplomatic expenditures (sub-type) other diplomatic expenditures (item) is RMB 0, a decrease of RMB 600,000, or 100%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to a decrease in one-time project expenditures.

(6) The early 2017 budget for S&T expenditures (type) applied research (sub-type) is RMB 123,349,500, a decrease of RMB 1,907,000, or 1.52%, from the amount executed in 2016. Of which:

a. The early 2017 budget for institutional operations (item) is RMB 98,284,500, an increase of RMB 7,233,000, or 7.94%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to an increase in funding expenditures to correspond to elevated funding approval standards for research institutions in accordance with relevant regulations.

b. The early 2017 budget for public welfare research (item) is RMB 23,910,000, a decrease of RMB 9,140,000, or 27.66%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due a reduction in project expenditures on resource conservation and comprehensive utilization.

c. The early 2017 budget for other applied research expenditures (item) is RMB 1,155,000, which is the same as the amount executed in 2016.

(7) The early 2017 budget for S&T expenditures (type) S&T prerequisites and services (sub-type) S&T prerequisites special projects (item) is RMB 500,000, a decrease of RMB 3 million, or 85.71%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to a reduction in special project funding for renovations and purchases for research institutions.

(8) The early 2017 budget for social security and employment expenditures (type) retirement from administrative units and public institutions (sub-category) is RMB 150,669,300, an increase of RMB 2,360,100, or 1.59%, from the amount executed in 2016. Of which:

a. The early 2017 budget for retirement from centrally managed administrative units (item) is RMB 126,820,500, an increase of RMB 2,875,700, or 2.32%, from the amount

executed in 2016. This is mainly due to an increase in expenditures to correspond to an elevated standard of personnel funding for retired staff.

b. The early 2017 budget for retirement from public institutions (item) is RMB 8,646,000, a decrease of RMB 300, which is basically the same as the amount executed in 2016.

c. The early 2017 budget for management institution for retired staff (item) is RMB 13,438,800, a decrease of RMB 456,800, or 3.29%, from the amount executed in 2016.

d. The early 2017 budget for retirement from centrally managed administrative units (item) is RMB 1,764,000, a decrease of RMB 58,500, or 3.21%, from the amount executed in 2016.

(9) The early 2017 budget for energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures (type) energy conservation and use (sub-type) energy conservation and use (item) is RMB 7 million, a decrease of RMB 3,600,000, or 33.96%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to a decrease in project funding for central government energy conservation expenditures.

(10) The early 2017 budget for energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures (type) circular economy (sub-type) circular economy (item) is RMB 3 million, which is the same as the amount executed in 2016.

(11) The early 2017 budget for housing assurance expenditures (type) - housing reform expenditures (sub-type) is RMB 34,760,000, an increase of RMB 1,640,000, or 4.95%, from the amount executed in 2016. Of which:

a. The early 2017 budget for the housing provident fund (item) is RMB 26,150,000, an increase of RMB 1,050,000, or 4.18%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to an increase in the 2017 housing provident fund deposit base.

b. The early 2017 budget for housing purchase subsidies (item) is RMB 4,170,000, a decrease of RMB 130,000, or 3.02%, from the amount executed in 2016.

c. The 2017 budget for home purchase subsidies (item) is RMB 4,440,000, an increase of RMB 720,000, or 19.35%, from the amount executed in 2016. This is mainly due to an increase in the number of people receiving employee housing subsidies to comply with NDRC regulations.

3. Description of Basic Expenditures in 2017 General Public Budget

In the NDRC's 2017 general public budget, basic expenditures amount to RMB 482,921,000, of which:

RMB 358,137,900 for staff expenditures, mainly covering: Base salary, subsidies, bonuses, social security fees, meal subsidies, performance pay, government and public institution basic pension premiums, occupational annuities, other salary and benefit expenditures, retirement pensions, injury or death compensation, living allowances, healthcare, incentives, the housing provident fund, rental subsidies, property purchase subsidies, heating subsidies, property services subsidies, and other subsidies for individuals and families.

Public expenditures account for RMB 124,783,100, which mainly include: Office expenses, printing expenses, consulting expenses, processing expenses, water fees, electricity

fees, postage and telecom fees, heating fees, property management fees, travel expenses, maintenance and repair fees, rental expenses, conference expenses, training expenses, official reception expenses, special material fees, labor expenses, outsourcing expenses, union fees, benefit expenses, maintenance expenses for official vehicles, other transportation expenses, other product and service expenditures, office equipment purchasing and installation, information network and software purchasing, installation, and updates.

4. The “Three Public” Expenses in the 2017 General Public Budget Expenditures

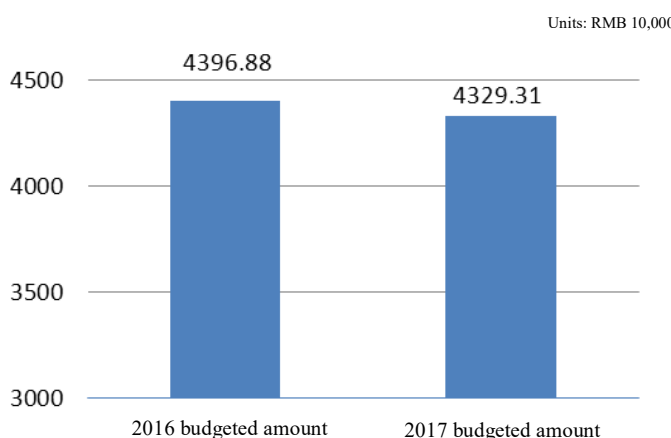
The 2017 budget for the “three public” expenses is RMB 43,293,100, of which, expenses for official travel abroad accounted for RMB 33,200,800, government vehicle acquisition and operation costs accounted for RMB 4,911,300, and official reception expenses accounted for RMB 5,181,000. The 2017 budget for the “three public” expenses is RMB 675,700 less than the 2016 budgeted amount, and this is mainly due to a decrease in expenses for official travel abroad and official reception expenses. The “three public” expenses executed in 2016 remained the same as the amounts budgeted for 2016. The specific situation is as follows:

(1) The 2017 budget for official travel abroad expenses is RMB 100,000 less than the 2016 budgeted amount. The amounts executed in 2016 remained the same as the amounts budgeted for 2016.

(2) The 2017 budget for government vehicle acquisition and operation costs is the same as the 2016 budgeted amount and the same as the amount executed in 2016.

(3) The 2017 budget for official reception expenses is RMB 575,700 less than the 2016 budgeted amount. This is mainly due to a uniform reduction in official reception expenditures by the central government in 2017. The amounts executed in 2016 remained the same as the amounts budgeted for 2016.

Chart of Changes in the “Three Public” Expenses



5. Description of 2017 Government Fund Expenditures

In 2017, the NDRC did not use a government fund budget to allocate for arranged expenditures.

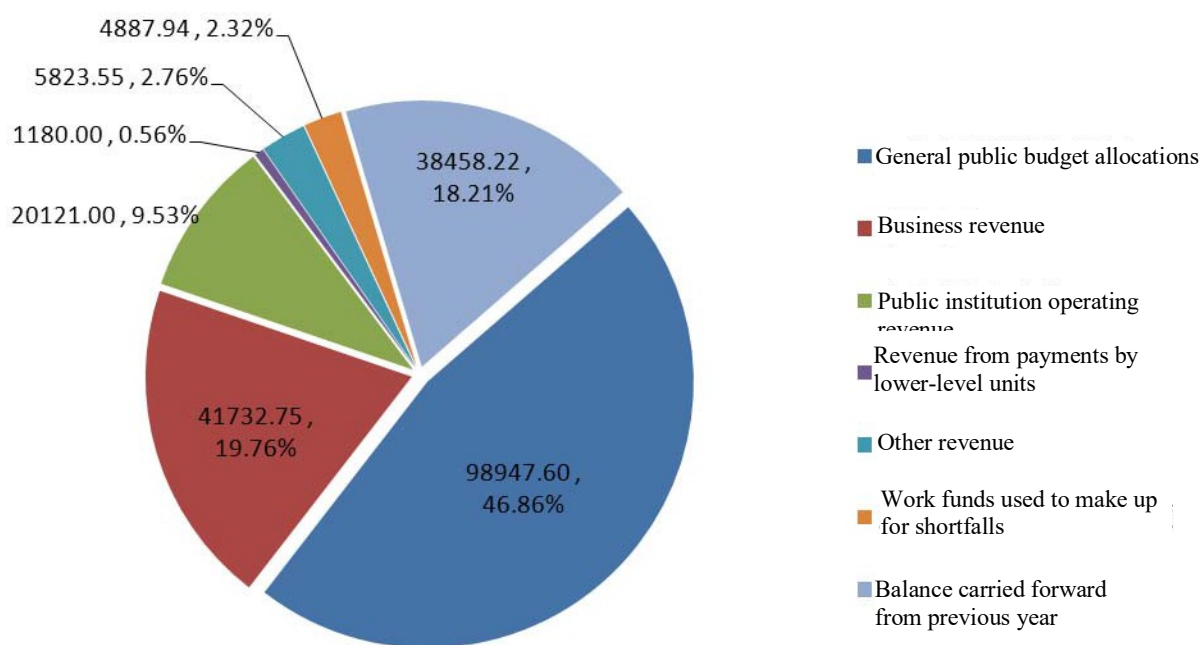
6. Overall Description of 2017 Commission Revenue and Expenditures Budgets

In 2017, the total revenue and expenditure budget is RMB 2,111,510,600. Following comprehensive budgeting principles, all revenue and expenditures of the NDRC are managed within the commission's budget. Revenue includes: General public budget allocations, business revenue, public institution operating revenue, other revenue, work funds used to make up for shortfalls, and balance carried forward from prior year. Revenue includes: General public services expenditures, diplomatic expenditures, S&T expenditures, social security and employment expenditures, energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures, housing assurance expenditures, and funds carried forward from prior year.

7. Description of 2017 Commission Revenue

In 2017, the NDRC's revenue budget is RMB 2,111,510,600, of which, RMB 384,582,200 was carried over from the previous year, accounting for 18.21%; general public budget fiscal allocation revenue accounts for RMB 989,476,000, or 46.86%; business revenue accounts for RMB 417,327,500, or 19.76%; public institution operating revenue accounts for RMB 201,210,000, or 9.53%; revenue from payments by lower-level units accounts for RMB 11,800,000, or 0.56%; other revenue accounts for RMB 58,235,500, or 2.76%; and work funds used to make up the shortfall account for RMB 48,879,400, or 2.32%.

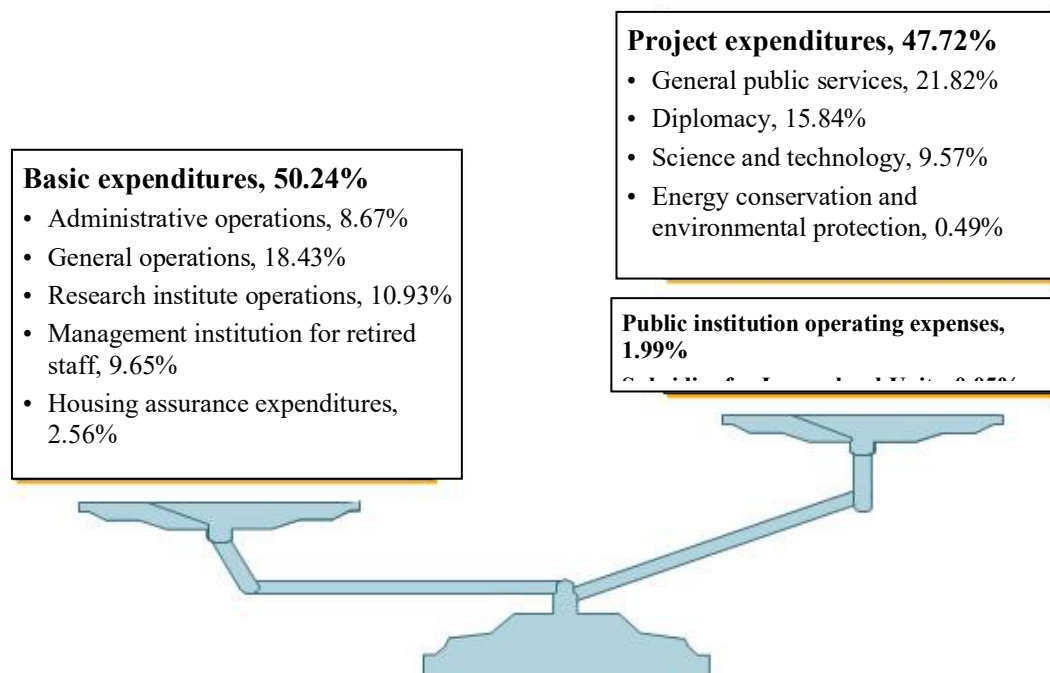
2017 Commission Revenue Budget Structure



8. Description of 2017 Commission Expenditures

In 2017, NDRC's expenditure budget is RMB 2,058,280,600, of which, basic expenditures account for RMB 1,033,993,300, or 50.24%; project expenditures account for RMB 982,287,300, or 47.72%; public institution operating expenses account for RMB 41,000,000, or 1.99%; and subsidies for lower-level units accounts for RMB 1 million, or 0.05%.

2017 Commission Budget Expenditures Budget Structure



Summary of Commission Expenditures
(Including Non-Fiscal Allocation Expenditures)

9. Description of Other Important Matters in 2017

(1) Description of institutional operation expenses

In 2019, the fiscal allocations budget for institutional operation expenses of NDRC itself and its Bureau of Retired Cadres is RMB 91,174,600, an increase of RMB 839,600, or 0.92% over the 2016 budget.

(2) Description of government procurement

In 2017, the total NDRC budget for government procurement is RMB 716,721,100. Specifically, the budget for government procurement of goods is RMB 425,801,600, the budget for government procurement for projects is RMB 39,944,500, and the budget for government procurement of services is RMB 250,975,000.

(3) Possession and use of state-owned assets

As of June 01, 2016, NDRC's budgetary units had a total of 174 vehicles, of which 54

were vehicles used by commission-level leading cadres, 118 were vehicles for general official use, 0 were vehicles for law enforcement duties, 0 were for specialized technical uses, and two vehicles were for other uses. These other vehicles were mainly business vehicles. There were 30 units (sets) of general-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 500,000, and nine units (sets) of special-use equipment with a unit value of over RMB 1 million. In 2017, the commission's budget did not arrange for the purchase of vehicles or the purchase of units (sets) of general-purpose equipment with a unit price of more than RMB 500,000 or the purchase of special-purpose equipment with a unit price of more than RMB 1 million.

(4) Description of 2017 budget performance

In 2016, there were 98 performance target management items, involving a general public budget allocation of RMB 566,767,600. This includes one key performance evaluation pilot item, involving a general public budget allocation of RMB 31,500,000. In 2017, there were 101 performance target management items, involving a general public budget allocation of RMB 669,308,400. This includes three key performance evaluation pilot items, involving a general public budget allocation of RMB 29,840,000.

Part 4: Glossary

NDRC 2017 Budget ⇨ Glossary

- 1. General public budget allocations revenue (一般公共预算拨款收入):** This refers to funds allocated by the central government in the current year.
- 2. Business revenue (事业收入):** This refers to the revenue earned by public institutions through professional business activities and auxiliary activities. This includes, for instance, project revenue obtained by commissioned central-level research institutes to carry out macro-control research, research on major issues of investment theory and practice, and research on social construction issues in the transformation of economic development models, and revenue from dues collected by the China Communications and Transportation Association, China Association of Plant Engineering, and China Society of Economic Reform.
- 3. Public institution operating revenue (事业单位经营收入):** This refers to revenue derived by public institutions from engaging in non-independent accounting operation activities undertaken outside of their professional activities and auxiliary activities;
- 4. Other revenue (其他收入):** This refers to revenue other than “government allocation revenue,” “business revenue,” and “public institution operating revenue” described above. This revenue is mainly derived from property sales and interests on deposits as per the relevant regulations.
- 5. Work funds used to make up for shortfalls (用事业基金弥补收支差额):** This refers to the operating funds accumulated in prior years (funds drawn down and used to make up the balance of revenue and expenditure in future years in accordance with national regulations, after offsetting the revenue and expenditures of the public institution for the current year) that public institutions use to make up the balance of revenue and expenditures in the current year, under circumstances in which they expect that the current year's “government fiscal allocations,” “general public budget allocation carryover and surplus funds,” “business revenue,” “public institution operating revenue,” and “other revenue” will be insufficient to cover the current year's expenditures.
- 6. Balance carried forward from prior year (上年结转):** This refers to the funds that were not used up in prior years and are carried over to the current year but continue to be used for their original intended purposes.
- 7. Basic expenditures (基本支出):** This refers to personnel expenditures and office expenditures incurred to ensure the normal operation of the institutions and their completion of routine work tasks.
- 8. Project expenditures (项目支出):** This refers to expenditures in addition to basic expenditures that are incurred to complete special administrative tasks and business development goals.
- 9. Public institution operating expenses (事业单位经营支出):** This refers to expenditures incurred by public institutions through non-independent accounting business activities other than professional business activities and auxiliary activities.

10. Subsidies for lower-level units (对下级单位补助支出): This reflects expenditures on subsidies paid to NDRC-affiliated units.

11. General public services expenditures (type) development and reform affairs (发展与改革事务) (sub-type): This reflects NDRC expenditures to support routine institutional operations and to carry out development and reform affairs.

(1) Administrative operations (行政运行) (item): This reflects the basic expenditures of NDRC institutions.

(2) General administrative management affairs (一般行政管理事务) (item): This reflects the NDRC's other expenditure items that do not have dedicated accounts.

(3) Internal services (机关服务) (item): This reflects the expenditures of the Internal Service Center that provides logistics services to the NDRC.

(4) Strategy planning and implementation (战略规划与实施) (item): This reflects NDRC project expenditures in the formulation, organization, and implementation of national economic and social development strategies, medium and long-term plans, and annual plans, as well as the implementation of macro-management and regulations.

(5) Price management (物价管理) (item): This reflects NDRC project expenditures on price management.

(6) Climate change management affairs (应对气候变化管理事务) (item): This reflects NDRC expenditures on climate change management affairs.

(7) Operations (事业运行) (item): This reflects the basic expenditures of public institutions (excluding institutional service centers and applied research institutions) under the NDRC.

(8) Other development and reform affairs expenditures (其他发展与改革事务支出) (item): This reflects NDRC project expenditures on other development and reform affairs expenditures other than the items above.

12. General public service expenditures (type) discipline inspection and supervision affairs (纪检监察事务) (sub-type)

(1) Institutions abroad (派驻派出机构) (item): This reflects special business expenditures of the discipline inspection and supervision personnel assigned to various departments and units abroad by discipline inspection and supervision departments.

(2) Discipline inspection and supervision expenditures (其他纪检监察事务支出) (item): This reflects NDRC expenditures on other discipline inspection and supervision affairs other than the items above.

13. Diplomatic expenditures (type) foreign aid (对外援) (sub-type): This reflects various types of aid and technical cooperation expenditures provided to foreign governments (regions) in the name of the Chinese government or the NDRC.

(1) Foreign general material assistance (对外一般物资援助) (item): This reflects general material and economic assistance expenditures to foreign governments (regions).

(2) Other foreign aid expenditures (其他对外援助支出) (item): This reflects other foreign aid expenditures provided to other foreign governments (regions).

14. Diplomatic expenditures (type) international organizations (国际组织) (item): This reflects expenditures on dues paid to international organizations and donations to international organizations paid by the NDRC in the name of the Chinese government.

(1) International organization dues (国际组织会费) (item): This reflects the dues paid to take part in international organizations with the approval of the Chinese government.

(2) Donations to international organizations (国际组织捐款) (item): This reflects NDRC pledges, disaster relief, gifts, and other donations to international organizations in the name of the Chinese government.

15. Diplomatic expenditures (type) other diplomatic expenditures (sub-category) other diplomatic expenditures (其他外交支出) (item): This reflects other expenditures related to diplomacy not included in the above items.

16. S&T expenditures (type) applied research (应用研究) (sub-type): This reflects NDRC expenditures on innovative research work building on the achievements of basic research to achieve specific practical purposes or goals.

(1) Institutional operations (机构运行) (item): This reflects the basic expenditures of the applied research institutions under the NDRC.

(2) Public welfare research (社会公益研究) (item): This reflects NDRC expenditures related to health and hygiene, labor protection, family planning, environmental science, agriculture, and other special research projects for the public welfare.

(3) Other diplomatic research expenditures (其他应用研究支出) (item): This reflects other expenditures related to applied research not included in the above items.

17. S&T expenditures (type) S&T prerequisites and services (sub-type) S&T prerequisites special projects (科技条件专项) (item): This reflects NDRC expenditures on improving S&T prerequisites, including S&T literature information, network environment support, and other special S&T prerequisites.

18. Social security and employment (type) pension for administrative units and public institutions (行政事业单位离退休) (sub-type): Expenditures on retirement for NDRC administrative units.

(1) Retirement from centrally managed administrative units (归口管理的行政单位离退休) (item): This reflects funding for retired personnel from NDRC institutions where retirement matters are centrally managed by the NDRC Bureau of Retired Cadres.

(2) Retirement from public institutions (事业单位离退休) (item): This reflects expenditures on former personnel from NDRC-affiliated public institutions.

(3) Management institution for retired staff (离退休人员管理机构) (item): This reflects expenditures for the NDRC Bureau of Retired Cadres.

(4) Retirement from non-centrally managed administrative units (未归口管理的行

政单位离退休) (item): This reflects expenditures for former personnel from NDRC-affiliated institutions where retirement matters that are not centrally managed.

19. Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures (type) energy conservation and use (sub-type) energy conservation and use (能源节约利用) (item): This reflects NDRC expenditures related to energy conservation and use.

20. Energy conservation and environmental protection expenditures (type) circular economy (sub-type) circular economy (循环经济) (item): This reflects NDRC expenditures on circular economic development and the comprehensive and economical utilization of waste resources.

21. Housing assurance expenditures (type) housing reform expenditures (住房改革支出) (sub-type): This reflects expenditures of NDRC institutions and subordinate units for housing reform in accordance with national policies.

(1) Housing provident fund (住房公积金) (item): A long-term housing savings fund contributed to by work units and their active employees in accordance with *Regulations on the Management of the Housing Provident Fund*. This policy began in the mid-1990s and is generally implemented among employees in government agencies, enterprises, and institutions across the country. The minimum contribution ratio is 5% and the maximum contribution ratio is 12% of the employee's salary from the prior year. This program has been implemented for nearly 20 years. The bases for contributions by administrative units include the salaries for the posts and grades of civil servants, salaries for posts and technical grades (positions) of workers in institutions, one-time year-end bonuses, special post allowances, and allowances for hardship and remote areas, as uniformly stipulated by the State, and work-related subsidies and living allowances issued after the regulation; the bases for contributions by public institutions include the salaries for posts, pay scale salaries, allowances for hardship and remote areas, and special post allowances, as uniformly stipulated by the State.

(2) Rent subsidies (提租补贴) (item): Rent subsidies were approved by the State Council, and subsidies for the increase in the rent standard for public housing of central units in Beijing began in 2000. Central units in Beijing determine rent subsidies according to the number of active employees and retirees and the corresponding subsidy standard. The monthly subsidy per capita is RMB 90.

(3) Housing purchase subsidy (购房补贴) (item): Housing purchase subsidies are paid in accordance with the provisions of the *Circular of the State Council on Further Deepening the Urban Housing System Reform and Accelerating Housing Construction* ([1998] No. 23). Since the discontinuation of housing allocation in kind in the second half of 1998, subsidy funds for the monetization reform of housing distribution are disbursed to employees without housing or with non-compliant housing in areas with a housing price-to-revenue ratio of more than four. Central government administrative units began issuing home purchase subsidies in 2000, while local administrative units began issuing them in 1999. Enterprises determine them based on their own circumstances. Implementation on the part of central government units in Beijing is in accordance with the standards stipulated in *Notice of the General Office of the CCP and the General Office of the State Council on Forwarding the "Opinions on Improving the Housing System for Central and State Organs in Beijing"* ([2005] No. 8), while implementation on the part of central government units outside of Beijing is in accordance with the standards stipulated

in the policies of local people's governments on the monetary reform of housing allocation.

22. Carry over to next year (结转下年): This refers to funds in the budget of one year which could not be used as originally planned due to changes in objective conditions. These funds must be carried over to the next year, when they must continue to be used for their original purpose.

23. Institutional operations funding (机关运行经费): This refers to funds used to purchase goods and services in order to ensure the operation of administrative units (including public institutions managed with reference to the Civil Service Law), including office and printing fees, postage and telecommunications fees, business travel expenses, conference fees, benefit expenses, daily maintenance fees, special materials and general equipment purchasing fees, office space utilities fees, office space heating fees, office space property management fees, official vehicle operation and maintenance fees, and other expenses.

24. The “three public” expenses (“三公” 经费): Funding for the “three public” expenses is managed within the NDRC budget. This refers to the use of fiscal allocations by the NDRC to cover the expenses of official international travel, official vehicle purchases and operation, and official receptions. Official international travel expenses are the international travel expenses, inter-city travel expenses once abroad, accommodation expenses, dining expenses, training fees, and miscellaneous expenses of NDRC staff on official business during official international travel. Official vehicle purchase and operating expenses include NDRC vehicle purchase expenses (tax-inclusive), rental expenses, fuel expenses, repair expenses, tolls, insurance expenses, and safety award expenses. Official reception expenses include the various NDRC expenditures on official receptions (including for foreign guests) as per relevant regulations.